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A. O. NOYES, N. G.
E. DARLING, Rec. Sec. aug22

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The Third Party Movement—Letter from Senator Doolittle.

The following letter from Senator Doolittle, opposing the Third party movement and endorsing the nomination of Seymour and Blair, will be read with a certain interest as the expression of one of the leaders of the late Johnson party:

WASHINGTON, JULY 13, 1868.
O. H. Osterlander, Esq., Danville, Pa.—DEAR Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which, speaking for yourself and a number of other Conservative Republicans of your town, you express a "sense of disappointment and regret that no better names had been offered by the Democratic party to lead the conservative and patriotic masses of the people to victory, and the Radical Republican party to deserving and merited defeat. As a gentleman and a statesman, Mr. Seymour holds our respect, but as a Peace Democrat, we are indisposed to vote for him; and, you are pleased to say, that by my name, among others, had been placed at the head of the ticket, "all would have gone well, and victory would have been certain." You desire my opinion upon the situation and "the prospects of a Third party." I thank you for the confidence thus reposed in me, and shall not shrink from the responsibility of stating, frankly, my opinion. I do not think the organization of any third party is wise, or can work any practical good to the great cause in which we are engaged. In the very nature of things, when great principles are at stake, there are, and there can be, but two effective political parties. "He that is not for me is against me," in politics as in religion, is a truth upon which every wise man is compelled to act. What, then, is the great and paramount issue? What is that great and unpardonable wrong for which the Radical party is now arraigned and should be overthrown? It is substantially this: In violation of the Constitution—in violation of pledges made and often repeated, from the first battle of Bull Run to the end of the war, pledges to the North to get men and money; pledges especially made to the Democracy to get their support in the field, and in the elections; pledges made to the South to induce them to lay down their arms and to renew their allegiance; and pledges to foreign powers to prevent intervention—in violation of all these solemn pledges, upon which we invoked the blessings of Almighty God, upon our cause, and by which alone we gained strength to master the rebellion—in violation of the natural and inalienable right of the civilized men of every State to govern themselves, and in violation of the clear provisions of the Constitution which leaves to each State for itself the right to regulate suffrage, this party has, without trial, by *ex post facto* laws, disfranchised hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent of their citizens, and has forced upon ten States and six millions of our own Anglo-Saxon race the universal and unqualified suffrage of 700,000 ignorant, and, in the main, half-civilized negroes. This is the great wrong for which that party is arraigned at the bar of public judgment, and for which it should be overthrown. To consummate that great wrong, they have abolished all civil government, and civil liberty, even in these ten States; they have established five absolute military despotisms, wherein all rights to life, liberty, and property are subject to the will of one man; they have kept the Union divided; they have prevented the restoration of industry; they have kept down the credit of the Government, during three years of peace, to a point so low that, to the shame of every American, the six per cent. bonds of the United States sell for only 73 in gold, while the bonds of Brazil, bearing only four per cent. interest, bring over 90 in gold; they have encroached upon the just rights of the Executive; they have threatened the independence of the Supreme Court; they have unjustly and without cause impeached and put upon trial the President himself, and, by every species of denunciation, and even by threats of assassination, have endeavored to force the Senate to convict him, in order to place in the Executive chair one who will use all its power to consummate that gigantic wrong against the Constitution, against our pledged faith, against civilization, and against our own race and kindred. The Convention in New York met for the purpose of organizing to overthrow the party in power for this great wrong, and to restore the Union and the Constitution, and the rights of the States and all States under it. Now, I do not say the nominations made at New York are the very best that could have been made for that purpose. The elements to be organized into a victorious army were four fold. To use a military figure, there were four army corps to be organized into one grand army: First: The great Democratic Corps; Second: The War Democratic Corps; Third: The Conservative Republican Corps; Fourth: The Civilized Southern Corps. The first, or Democratic Corps, was fully organized, with ranks well filled, but not in sufficient numbers to secure the victory. There was the War Democratic Corps, which supported Lincoln in 1864, but which, in consequence of the great wrong above mentioned, was ready to sever itself from the Radical army under General Grant; and there was the Conservative Republican Corps, of which you are pleased to speak of me as a leader, who, for the same reasons, were ready to join the Grand Army, and do all in their power to bring success to our cause. The two last are the recruiting corps. They hold the balance of power. As a matter of policy, had the first been given to a chief of the one or of the other, it would have made our victory more easy, if not more certain. Every body knows that the result of this contest is to depend upon the important question whether we shall be able to recruit these two corps in sufficient numbers, and carry them to the hearty support of Mr. Seymour. If we can,

victory is with us. If we cannot, victory is against us. In my judgment, it is our duty to do so. The very life of the Constitution is involved, and, with it, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. I cannot hesitate for one moment; my judgment is for it; my whole heart is in it. So far from relaxing, we should redouble our efforts. Bear in mind that the war was ended three years ago, when a new era was opened in political affairs; that Mr. Seymour is a man of high character, of unquestioned patriotism, of great ability and experience, wholly with us upon the living and paramount issue; and that if elected, he will make a most able and dignified President; and certainly no Pennsylvanian will forget that, but for the promptness and energy in forwarding the forces of New York to Gettysburg, the great battle might have been lost and Pennsylvania overrun. While, in General Blair, we have a civilian and a soldier whose promptness and indomitable resolution seized Camp Jackson, and saved Missouri from secession, who always stood among the foremost of the War Republicans in council and in the field, while the war lasted; and, when it was over, was among the first to demand that for which the war was prosecuted—the Union of the States under the Constitution, with their rights, equality, and dignity unimpaired. Let us unite for a victory! Let us have peace—a peace which comes not from a violated Constitution and the despotism of the sword, but a peace which comes from a restored Union and the supremacy of constitutional law, by which alone liberty is secured. Respectfully, yours J. R. DOOLITTLE.

Correspondence—Patriotic Letter from General Hancock.

The following important correspondence is published in the Louisville Courier:

St. Louis, July 13th, 1868.

Major General Hancock—DEAR SIR: I deem it proper to direct your attention to the statements made by the Radical press, to the effect that you are greatly dissatisfied with the results of the National Democratic Convention. The object of these statements is to create an impression that you do not acquiesce in the judgment of the Convention, and that your friends do not, and in consequence Seymour and Blair will not have their support. I wish you to know, General, that I have taken the liberty to pronounce these statements false, and to assure those who have spoken with me on the subject that nothing could cause you more regret than to find your friends less earnest in supporting the ticket which has been nominated than they would have been had your own name stood in the place of Mr. Seymour's.

I am, sir, very sincerely, your friend,
(Signed,) S. T. GLOVER.

Newport, R. I., July 17, 1868.

S. T. Glover, Esq., St. Louis—MY DEAR Sir: I am greatly obliged for your favor of the 13th inst. Those who suppose that I do not acquiesce in the work of the National Democratic Convention, or that I do not sincerely desire the election of its nominees, know very little of my character. Believing, as I really do, that the protection of constitutional government eminently depends on the success of the Democratic party, in the coming election, were I to hesitate in its candid support, I feel I should not only falsify my own record, but commit a crime against my country. I never aspired to the Presidency on account of myself. I never sought its doubtful honors and certain labors and responsibilities merely for the position. My own wish was to promote, if I could, the good of the country, and to rebuke the spirit of revolution which had invaded every sacred precinct of liberty. When, therefore, you pronounced the statement in question false, you did exactly right. Principles and not men, is the motto for the rugged crisis in which we are now struggling. Had I been made the Presidential nominee I should have considered it a triumph, not to me, but to the principles which I had proclaimed and practiced. But shall I cease to revere those principles because by the action of mutual political friends another has been appointed to put them in execution? Never! never!!

These, sir, are my sentiments, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, and I desire that all may know and understand them. I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the faithful friends, hailing from every section of the Union, who preferred me by their votes and other expressions of confidence, both in and out of the Convention, and shall do them all the justice to believe they were governed by patriotic motives; that they did not propose simply to aggrandize my personal fortune, but to save their country through me, and that they will not now suffer anything like personal preferences or jealousies to stand between them and their manifest duty.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

ANTIDOTE FOR ALL POISONS.—A plain farmer says: It is now over twenty years since I learned that sweet oil would cure the bite of a rattlesnake, not knowing it would cure other kinds of poison. Practice, observation and experience, have taught me that it will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast. I think no farmer should be without a bottle of it in his house. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally, and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse it requires eight times as much as for a man. It is an antidote for arsenic and strichnine. It will cure bloat in cattle by eating two freely of fresh clover; it will cure the sting of bees, spiders, or other insects, and will cure persons who have been poisoned by a low running vine growing in the meadows, called ivy.

A Comparison.

In a speech delivered at New York, June 25th, 1868, by Horatio Seymour, Democratic candidate for President, we find the following facts and figures, relative to matters that interest every citizen and tax-payer.

To show the waste of those in power, let us compare the cost of Government during the four years of peace before 1861, and the four years of peace following the 1st of July, 1865. For the fiscal year ending July 1, 1869, I will take the estimate just made by the Committee of Ways and Means. Bear in mind that this is the best promise the Republican can make on the eve of the Presidential election. It will prove to be many millions short of what they will spend, but we will give them the benefit of their own statements. After the close of the war, and up to the 1st of July, 1865, the War Department paid \$165,000,000; which is \$75,000,000 more than was spent by the same department in the four years of Mr. Polk's administration, and which included the cost of the Mexican war. It took nearly twice as much to stop a war under Republican policy as it did to carry on a war under Democratic management. But I will not take this \$165,000,000 into account. Let us close the war. Since July 1, 1865, about three months after the surrender of Lee, up to July 1, 1868, the cost of government will be by official reports and estimates \$22,390,298. Up to July 1, 1869, by the estimate of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, it will be \$197,973,360, making the cost of government for four years, \$1,018,363,574. This does not include one cent paid or to be paid for interest or principal of the debt. The cost of government during the four years before the war (leaving out interest on debt) was \$256,226,414. This shows that the Republicans have spent in a time of peace four dollars where the Democrats spent one. But the cost of government grows greater, and we will allow them to spend two dollars where the Democrats spent one. This will be \$512,452,828. What did they do with the money? During the four years of Mr. Polk's term, which included the Mexican war, the cost of the War Department was only \$90,540,788.21. We find that the cost of the War Department, taking their own statements and estimates, will be in those four years of peace \$541,613,619. And this follows an expenditure of more than \$600,000,000 during the war. The cost of the Navy Department in the four years ending July 1st, 1869, will be, by Republican statements and estimates, \$117,471,802; and this follows an expenditure of \$186,742 during the war. In the four years before the war the navy cost only \$62,910,534. We then stood in the front rank of the commercial powers. Our ships were on every sea and were to be found in every port. American shipping is now by our tariff policy swept from the ocean, but the cost of the navy is nearly doubled. The year ending July 1, 1868, is the third year of peace. But the War Department cost \$128,858,494, which is more than it cost during the four years of Mr. Polk's term, which covered the expenses of the Mexican war. Not only does one year of peace cost more than four years of war then did, but the third year of peace costs more than the second, for in the year ending July 1, 1867, the War Department spent only \$95,224,415. In these statements we have given the Republicans the full benefit of their promises for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1869, but we should like to ask a few questions. If \$38,081,013 is enough for the War Department in that year, why and how did you spend \$128,858,494 this year? If \$17,500,000 is enough for the navy in 1869, why did you spend upon it \$48,324,111 in 1866, and \$31,024,011 in 1867? You have not cut down the numbers of the army. Did you waste money this year, or are your statements for next year untrue? We ask Republicans to read the estimates for the future, for they show the prodigality of the past. If \$500,000,000 of the money paid for military, naval and other expenses had been used to pay the debt, to-day the credit of the United States would have been as good as that of Great Britain. This rapid payment, and the proof it would have given of good faith, would have carried the national credit to the highest point. The bonds would be worth much more in the hands of holders, and yet the tax payer would seem better off, for the cost of Government would be cut down as its credit rose. We could put out new bonds, bearing less interest, which would not have the odious exemption from taxation. Our debt would have been less, our interest lower, and our taxes reduced. The hours of labor could be shortened. What now lengthens the time of toil? If we were free from any form of taxation, direct or indirect, six hours of work would earn as much as ten does now. One hour more of work ought to meet the laborer's share of the cost of government, another hour should pay his share of the national debt. He now works two hours more each day than he ought, to pay for the military and negro policy of Congress and its corrupt schemes. It has just passed a law that eight hours make a day's labor, while it piles up a load of taxation which forces the laborer to work ten hours or starve.

Mrs. WADE, of Warren County, Ohio, who presented her husband with triplets last year, just in time to show them at the State Fair, this year starts him with twins. An Ohio paper says he has written to his kinsman, the Professor of Cursing and Swearing at Washington, to know if articles of impeachment should not be preferred against her.

SPANISH PROVERBS.—To have an ass is a waste of labor. Don't speak ill of the year till it is over. The mother-in-law forgets that she was once a daughter-in-law.

A WORKING-MAN ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

The trusted leader of the working-men's organization in Pennsylvania—a formidable body of men, who control at least one hundred thousand votes—is Mr. Sylvius, of Pittsburgh. In a letter to the *People's Weekly*, a working-man's organ, he thus comments on the Chicago Convention:

I have frequently said there was no hope for the industry of the Nation in the Republican party. That was clearly demonstrated at Chicago. Wall street ran the whole concern, and bound the party body and soul to the money swindlers. The platform adopted at Chicago is an insult to every working-man in the country, and an outrage upon common sense. They favor a reduction of taxation, and recommend measures that make any reduction in taxation an impossibility. The great land and labor reform questions are ignored "altogether." They pledge their "sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights," and repudiate the claims of the oppressed people at home who are struggling for their rights, and starving while they struggle.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.—The following table shows the Electoral vote at previous Presidential elections; also, the popular vote at each election since 1824:

	Candidates' Names.	Electoral vote.	Popular vote.
1788—	George Washington.	69	
	No opposition.		
1792—	George Washington.	132	
	No opposition.		
1796—	John Adams, Fed.	71	
	Thomas Jefferson, Rep.	68	
1800—	Thomas Jefferson, Rep.	73	
	John Adams, Fed.	64	
1804—	Thomas Jefferson, Rep.	162	
	C. C. Pinckney, Fed.	14	
1808—	James Madison, Rep.	152	
	C. C. Pinckney, Fed.	45	
1812—	James Madison, Rep.	127	
	De Witt Clinton.	83	
1816—	James Monroe, Rep.	183	
	Rufus King.	34	
1820—	James Monroe, Rep.	218	
	Opposition.	1	
1824—	Andrew Jackson, Dem.	99	252,898
	John Q. Adams, Fed.	84	105,311
	Wm. H. Crawford, Dem.	41	47,265
	Henry Clay, Rep.	37	47,037
1828—	Andrew Jackson, Dem.	178	630,925
	John Q. Adams, Fed.	83	512,956
1832—	Andrew Jackson, Dem.	219	681,502
	Henry Clay, Whig.	49	550,189
	John Floyd, Whig.	11	
	Wm. Wirt, Whig.	7	
1836—	Martin Van Buren, Dem.	170	771,948
	W. H. Harrison, Whig.	73	
	Hugh L. White, Whig.	26	
	Daniel Webster, Whig.	14	769,359
	W. P. Mangum, Whig.	1	
1840—	Van Buren, Dem.	60	1,128,303
	Harrison, Whig.	234	1,274,203
	J. G. Birney, Abolition.	1	7,609
1844—	James Polk, Dem.	170	1,329,003
	Henry Clay, Whig.	105	1,231,643
	J. G. Birney, Abolition.	1	66,304
1848—	Zachary Taylor, Whig.	163	1,202,242
	Lewis Cass, Dem.	127	1,223,795
	M. Van Buren, Free soil.	1	291,378
1852—	Winfield Scott, Whig.	42	1,383,537
	Franklin Pierce, Dem.	254	1,585,545
	John P. Hale, Abolition.	1	157,296
1856—	J. C. Fremont, Abolition	114	1,341,812
	James Buchanan, Dem.	174	1,334,337
	Millard Fillmore, Am.	8	373,055
1860—	A. Lincoln, Abolition.	180	1,857,691
	S. A. Douglas, Dem.	12	1,365,796
	J. C. Breckinridge, Dem.	72	847,953
	John Bell, Union.	35	590,634
1864—	Lincoln, Abolition.	216	2,223,035
	Geo. B. McClellan, Dem.	21	1,411,754

Buchanan received nearly 45 per cent of the popular vote in 1856; Lincoln, in 1860, received less than 40 per cent; in 1864 he received over 55 per cent.

ICELAND.—In the cold North Sea, just below the Arctic circle, lies the island called Iceland. Presenting somewhat the form of an ellipse, it occupies an area of about thirty-seven thousand square miles, affording the dull diversity of valleys without verdure, and mountains without trees. Desolation has here fixed its abode. It broods among the dells, and looks down upon the fiords. The rocks and hill-sides are sculptured with signs of an igneous origin, while the whole island is still the sport of convulsion. The ground trembles with the throes of the earthquake; the Geyser spouts scalding water; the plain belches mud, while the great Jokul, clad in robes of eternal snow—true priest of Ormuzd—brandishes aloft its volcanic torch, and threatens to become the incendiary of the sky.

The interior of the island is traversed with difficulty even during the summer. Here may be seen peaks that the Alpine club dare not climb. The scanty population dwell in thinly settled hamlets, along the fiords and streams, leaving the greater portion of the territory to the fox, to the reindeer, and the occasional Greenland bear that floats over on the berg.

Only two quadrupeds, the mouse and the fox, are indigenous. So sterile is the soil, and so brief the summer sun, that life is supported only by a struggle. Indeed the neighboring ocean is more hospitable than the dry land—for, of the thirty-four species of mammals, twenty-four draw their food from the roaring main. The same is true of the birds, fifty-four of the ninety species being water fowl. Here and there may be seen patches of meadow, a few pastures, and tracts of arable land; yet so poor is the soil, that man, like the lower orders, must eke out his existence by resorting to the sea.—*Round Table.*

What's the difference between the manner of the death of a barber and a sculptor? One curls up and dies, and the other makes faces and busts.

On a late mail steamer, 160 ladies of Alabama arrived in San Francisco.